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FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1889. ;

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- Mr. Parnell's cross-examination before the Commission of Inquiry was continued: he explained his recent references to secret societies in Ireland. ____ The National Liberal Club became practically a Gladstonian body; Mr. Parnell was elected a life member. == It is stated that the United States has instructed its Berlin Commissioners to demand the neutrality of the Samoan Islands. - King Leopold has proposed another Congo Conference.

Domestic.-The President appointed Frank W. Palmer, of Illinois, to be Public Printer: Theodore Roosevelt, of New-York, and Hugh S. Thompson, of South Carolina, to be Civil Service Commissioners. of Utah. — Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore was formally opened. - The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided in favor of down upon the indefensible scheme to allow the plaintiff in the suit of the Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad against the Boston and Maine. == The Assembly passed the Crosby High-License bill and the Saxton Ballot Reform bill. = The Senate passed the Supply bill. The seventy-seventh annual commencement of the Princeton Theological Seminary was held. The conference of cil exchanges, held in Pittsburg, decided to recommend dealing in futures."

City and Suburban.-The burning of a dwelling house in the village of Westchester caused the death of five persons. —— Chauncey M. Depew testified before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee on the effects of the competition of Canadian upon American railroads. - Thirtysix young ministers graduated at the Union Theological Seminary. —— Stocks declined under the lead of Atchison, although the Vanderbilt shares were unusually heavy.

The Weather,-Indications for to-day: Generally fair and cooler. Temperature yesterday Highest, 73 degrees: lowest 57; average, 64 1-4

Persons going out of town for the summer can have the Daily and Sunday TRIEUNE mailed to them for \$1.00 per month, or \$2.50 for three months. Travellers in Europe can receive THE TRIBUNE during their absence for \$1.65 per month, foreign postage paid, or \$4.45 for three months. The address of the paper will be changed as often as desired.

It is money that makes the Department of Public Works go, as D. Lowber Smith is likely to learn to his cost. Controller Myers has appealed to Corporation Counsel Beekman to decide between Smith and Gilroy. As Mr. Beekman decided in December that Smith's term would expire on May 1, his decision in the present case may be easily anticipated. The two claimants are expected to meet face to face in the Aqueduct Board to-day, and the question which will be recognized as Commissioner is an interesting one.

Rarely does the burning of an isolated village house result so disastrously as did the fire in Westchester early yesterday morning. No less than five persons lost their lives and others were severely burned. The village fire apparatus was of little value, but the flames dignity of their institutions and their own spread so rapidly that even a powerful engine prevent the burning to death of those inmates who were unable to escape. The cause of the fire is said to have been the explosion of a lamp. Evidently leaving a lighted lamp to burn during the night is a dangerous practice.

The opening of the Johns Hopkins Hospital is an event of special significance to Baltimore, but the interest in it is by no means confined to that city. This is another worthy and enduring monument of the founder of Johns Hopkins University, whose wise ideas have been worked out in the most admirable manner. How faithfully the trustees of the hospital have done their part is shown by the statement of their president that the buildings were constructed and furnished not only without using any portion of the principal, but with an actual increase of the endowment, through wise investments of

deed. In the hands of such managers the hos- Frenchmen. nital cannot fail to be a success.

It is imposing upon our National he pitality at Gibraltar because he had consented to per- bill to lighten the labors of our Police Justices to ask us to open our doors to a convict released form the loathsome work of a hangman. After considering the matter for two days the Emigration Commissioners have decided to send the man back to Gibraltar. A pretence was made that he was really going to Canada, but his own statement did not confirm the story. This is the sort of immigrant that this country has no use for and does not want. The decision to send him back where he came from will be heartily commended.

The vacancies which have existed in the Civil Service Commission since the appointment of Mr. Oberly as Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the enforced resignation of Mr. Edgerton were filled yesterday by the appointment of Theodore Roosevelt and Hugh S. Thompson. The selection of Mr. Roosevelt for one of these places needs no words of approval from THE TRIBUNE to emphasize its fitness. It is admirable in every way. By character, experience in public life and his belief in the principles that underlie real Civil Service reform, Mr. Roosevelt is well qualified to discharge satisfactorily the duties of this office. If the same cannot be said of Mr. Thompson, who served as an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury during the greater part of the Cleveland Administration, it must be remembered one Democrat, and that his selection of the man picked out by his predecessor for a Civil Service Commissionership ought not to be severely criticised.

THE SITUATION AT ALBANY.

The Republican majority went to work this most of the time that remains. The Assembly passed a resolution yesterday which provides that the morning sessions of that body shall hour; that afternoon sessions shall be held on Wednesdays and Thursdays, and evening sessions on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays. of the committee-room to discharge, our Assemblymen from now on to final adjournment

The House is to be heartily congratulated upon disposing of the Senate's amendments to hoping against hope that these amendments would either cause the defeat of the bill, or, at all events, delay its reaching the hands of the Governor until it became what is known as a thirty days' bill-one of the bills which, because of the intervention of final adjournment, the Governor has thirty days to act upon. The Assembly, by concurring in the Senate amendments yesterday, placed the measure in the Governor's hand more than ten days before the date of final adjournment. So that Mr. Hill will be compelled either to sign it or veto it while the Legislature is still in session. The Assembly did another good piece of work in correcting the defect in the Saxton Ballot-Reform bill and then immediately repassing it. The Democrats of the Assembly once again arrayed themselves against both of these great reform measures. Not a member of the minority voted for either.

The great fiscal measure of the session, the by the Senate yesterday at its morning session. The amendments made were not important, so that the Assembly will probably concur without delay. If it does so, final adjournment may be reached next week, although there is some talk at present in Albany of extending | work. They presently discover that any one the session until the 23d of May. In ordering of them can leave the farm if he chooses. The neation bill to a third reading, and in sitting a Virginia company to utilize Niagara Falls for the generation of electricity, the Senato simply respected public sentiment plainly declared. The Republican majority has only to conduct the rest of the business of the session thus wisely to carn the thanks of the people and disarm criticism.

FRANCE AND EUROPE.

French imagination can hardly have been touched by the centennial festivities at Versailles, nor by the opening of the Exposition. There have been two civic pageants with speeches by the President, Premier and Minsters, but the ceremonies have been, as our London correspondent has remarked, interesting rather than plendid. The first International Exhibition in Paris was a small affair in comparison with the magnificent display of industrial progress to be made this year; but Napoleon III centrived to convert the inauguration exercises into an unrivalled town show and to borrow prestige from them. In 1878 the opening ceremonies were dull and prosaic, even with the adventitious aid of military evolutions and an illumination of the city. The centenary of the assembling of the States-General has furnished a historic background for patriotic festivities this year in Versailles and on the Champs de Mars; but there has been neither eloquence worthy of the best traditions of French oratory nor a civic and military pageant to be compared with the splendors of the Empire. Republican simplicity has been affected in all the ceremonies which have been witnessed. The President has been punctual in performing his functions at the hours named; Ministers have been businesslike and precise in arranging practical details; and the Exposition is demonstrated to be one of extraordinary interest, variety and magnitude; but there is nothing in all these things either to appeal to the imagination or to stir the pulses of the French people.

The monarchical Governments, by their deliberate abstention from proceedings designed to commemorate the tragical yet inspiring events of the Revolution, have done much to impress the French people with a sense of the unique position on the Continent. The Repubwould probably not have been sufficient to lie under the third Carnot is isolated in Europe precisely as it was when coalition after coalition was formed against it in the Revolutionary period and the first Carnot, its organizing genius in war, was arraying its resources and patriotism against the allied armies. There may be good grounds for the reluctance of the monarchical Courts to join in festivities in memory of 1789; but there are certainly compensations for their indifference and disdain if sincere Republicans in France can be inspired by the reflection that their forefathers once stood out for the principles of democracy, equality and fraternity against a Continent and nobly and successfully held their ground. Their country is separated to-day, as it was then, from the prevailing tendencies of political government on the Continent; it is shut in upon itself and its own inherent genius; and that of itself is an invigorating and ennobling thought that

\$113,000. This is pradent administration in- may well fire the imaginations of patriotic

THE POLICE JUSTICE'S BILL. A bill to promote the painting of lilies would not be intrinsically more ridiculous than the which squirmed through the Legislature a few days ago and now awaits the pleasure of the Governor. Probably there is not another city in the world in which men enjoying such a sinecure could have prevailed upon themselves to expose the softness of their "snap" by an effort to make it still softer. For services which would be generously requited by onehalf the salary that they receive they are paid \$8,000 a year, and their tenure is a full decade. They "labor" from two to five hours a day on from one-half to two-thirds of the working days of the year, and they are never required to give so much as a thought to the public service when they are off the bench. The familiar alternative of "ten days or ten dollars" indicates the quality of the greater part of their work. Municipal government being what it is, there

is little reason to wonder that some of the Police Justices have come to believe that they are overworked, and indeed we are rather surprised that their bill does not contain a provision for increasing their pay as well as their number. The most familiar sight before their eyes all through the year is the sight of city officials devoting to their own enjoyment time which belongs to the people, and spending in the process extravagant salaries which they have scarcely begun to earn. If a that President Harrison was bound to appoint District Attorney receives \$12,000 a year for ransacking the country in search of the best place to recruit the energies which he has done nothing to weary, pray why should a Police Justice be content with a pittance of \$8,000? And if a City Chamberlain's services as a lecturer on begus reform are worth \$25,000 a year, isn't it ridiculous to suppose that the week with the evident intention of making the dignity of the Bench can be sustained for less than one-third as much?

We are glad to observe that several of the Police Justices are prompt to disavow comhereafter be held at 10 o'clock-a gain of an plicky in this latest assault upon the city treasury, thus rebuking in public the rapacity of their colleagues. These courts are really an anomaly in a free country. The Justices are With these engagements and with the duties autocrats on a small scale most of the time, but not infrequently on a dangerously large scale. It has sometimes seemed as if the people were will necessarily be among the busiest men of in the mood for declaring the system intolerthe State. And the Senate, it is to be said to able. That they have not already done so is its credit, is keeping pace with the Assembly. not because they have been ashamed to take the bread out of the mouths of eleven zealous. devoted, unselfish, hard-working men. It is the Excise bill so promptly. Democrats were simply preposterous to suggest that these officials are entitled on any pretext whatsoever to one-third more leisure than they now enjoy, or that the city ought to pay a hundred thousand dollars for four new courts with their attendant satellites and supernumeraries. A bill reducing the number of Police Justices to eight and their salaries to \$5,000 might be supported by some pretty strong arguments; and preparations to refute them, in case the Governor vetoes the bill now before him, might prove not to be a total waste of judicial leisure.

LABOR AND RACE INOUBLES.

The Southern people ought to comprehend that what they call "the race question" is, in fact, involved in the industrial question. There are some symptoms that the people of the South begin to realize this. The South has been rejoicing, with good reason, in a spleadid industrial progress. The oldtime devotion to a single industry has been broken up in many Annual Supply bill, was considered and passed parts of that section, and with it the oldtime isolation of the working people and dependence upon employers of only one sort. Wherever a new mine or furnace or mill has gone into operation, there has come into existence for the surrounding people a new opportunity to find

But there is another side, and an influence much more direct. The new mine, or furnace, or mill wants men for work not previously done at all, and wants to find them in a community in which nearly all of those who are willing to work at all have been in some way employed. This new demand, too, is peculiarly urgent. Works in which a million cash has been invested will not be left idle, to rust and waste and go to rain, for want of any reasonable concession to workingmen. In the matter of wages the employer is often restricted by necessity. He cannot give more than a certain sum, because that would make his works unprofitable. But he can concede in a great many other ways, without sacrificing his chances of success at all. He can give the men much freedom-absolute freedom to vote as they please. vigorous defence in all their rights, and especially in the right of free suffrage. He not only can concede much in such matters, but it is for his own interest as manufacturer or emplayer. Then the question is whether the other employers of labor will also concede much, or suffer the very pick of their hands to be drawn away from them. The farmer may be a particularly benighted Bourbon, scared half to death at the thought of "negro domination." but if his pocket nerve is touched he will begin to concede something. The freedom which men enjoy about the mine or the mill they want and presently will begin to get on the farm. The support and defence in the exercise of their rights, which they get from employers and others interested in the works, they will presently demand and get from all other employers.

It is coming to pass, in the not distant future, that the industrial development of the South will insure a remarkable political advancement. There must inevitably come more freedom, more impartial enforcement of law. because labor will be in demand and can choose where it will consent to work, and with whom. Works costing a million cannot be allowed to stop because a mob of drunken loafers attempts to terrorize or drive away the men there working. That sort of thing will have to be stopped in self-defence, and with it a great many other

AN ARCH OF PEACE.

The prospect of getting a Centennial arch is neouraging. A committee has been composed of prominent citizens to take the matter in hand. and the response aiready made by the public. even before operations have been begun, indicates a genuine interest in the erection of this memorial. It ought to be possible to put up such an arch as would be worthy of the event which it commemorates, and of the community to which it is to serve as a perpetual reminder of the foundation of constitutional government. Men have been building arches for thousands of years to preserve the fame of bloody victories, to keep alive the memories of war. Now let us set a good example to the world by building an arch of peace, one that will not continually remind men of butchery and rapine, but will be a landmark forever to show where on of the greatest victories in the history of the race was won-where the people instituted selfgovernment.

The erection of such an arch would have a

deep significance, but it would serve still another useful purpose. It would introduce an element of picturesqueness that is much needed in the prosaic streets of this prosaic city. It will be but a modest affair compared with the greatest of arches, that at Paris, which was begun by the first Napoleon to commemorate his triumphs, and which looked down in grim irony upon the complete destruction of his dynasty; but it is appropriately and tastefully designed, and will no doubt gain much in beauty when transformed into marble, especially if the public will raise a sufficient fund to give the architect a larger scope. American streets are, like American life, too bare and commonplace. They are sadly deficient in elements of the ideal. The building of this arch would probably be the first impulse in a movement toward the decoration of streets and parks which could not fail to have important results, not only in this city, but elsewhere throughout the Union. Our public places are provided with a liberal allowance of statues, some good, most of them bad, and some very bad indeed. In Mr. White's arch we should have a really satisfactory work of art of a more important kind to be a continual source of pride to our citizens, and an object of interest to visitors. It is a favorite accusation against the people of New-York that there is lack of public spirit among them. This project offers a good opportunity to better our reputation.

DOMESTIC TRIALS OF "SETTLING." However much the celebration may have interfered with May moving it is presumable that every one who intends to has by this time more or less successfully transferred his household gods and is now engaged in that cheerful diversion of "getting settled." We suppose we are safe in saying that no one who did not move before May 1 is settled yet, though great difference exists in families in this regard, some being settled by the 10th or 15th of the month, while others are still in a state of mild chaos at the Fourth of July or the 1st of September. Indeed, there are families in which the chairs do not seem to have found their natural places, in which the window shades still hang crooked, and where the good woman still has a wild, unhallowed yearning for more books in the front bedroom closet when the truckman comes for the things at the next 1st

We suppose that it is generally conceded on all sides-except, perhaps, by the Mugwump press, which never concedes anything-that getting settled in a new house is one of the hardest ordeals, everything considered, that the human family has to encounter. The trials and dangers met by the man striving to become domesticated in a new house are not, of course, so great in themselves as in some other walks of life, say, for instance, by the soldier in time of war, or the Arctic explorer along in the small hours after January, But the surroundings are different; no laurel wreath awaits the man who pounds his thumb with the hammer; the Light Brigade makes a brilliant charge and history and poetry vie with each other in landing it to the skies; a greater origade, of men annually falls off the step-ladder on the family cat and all is silent-with the exception, of course, of the cat and a few cornest remarks made by each individual man, which are but cold comfort, after all. There is no praise, no applause, no Congressional vote of thanks for the man who is attempting to glue on the leg of the dining-room table; he faces his great grief alone and unaided, save by the well-meant but man is worthy of the shad who would not be wildly impossible suggestions of his wife; he sits down on the floor and applies the glue singlehanded, without a ray of hope that it will stay : he ties on the fractured limb with a string, and rises just in time to escape Laving it fall on him-Peace bath her heroes no less than war, but the

world knows them not. Men who have moved annually all their lives will, we believe, usually be found of the opinion that most of the trials of getting settled may be traced to the feminine portion of the household. We know not if the wives concur in this. These men claim that for from four weeks to three months after moving, their lives are made miserable by demands for more books in the closets and another shelf in the pantry; by entreaties to carry a trunk luto the attic and subsequently to bring the same trunk down; by being solemnly assured, all arguments to the conthat there are nightly, systematic and or, canized attempts made by predatory and rapacious burglars to force the rear windows and dismantle the house. These men become accustomed o sleeping with the silverware in the bed, and to rising occasionally and making a weary round to see that none of the children has been kidnapped. The trunk gradually finds its level, by degrees the midnight maranders draw off their forces and the silverware is allowed to sit up, but we suppose that the longing for books and shelves is never entirely eradicated from the healthy female mind.

Man being a migratory animal, we suppose that he will always continue to move. History and experience do not seem to show that any advancement is being made in either the moving proper or the subsequent settling. If no improvement has been made in the past, we suppose that hope for any in the future is greatly diminished. The outlook, at the present writing, is gloomy.

The lawmakers of Connecticut seem to be giving intelligent attention to the question of grade crossings, and the prospect of the passage of a bill on the subject by the present Legislature is reported to be good. Just how much can be accomplished now in dealing with this difficult problem is rather doubtful; but it ought to be dealt with in a comprehensive and vigorous fashion. The grade crossing must go sooner or later, and the work of getting rid of it cannot be begun at too early a date. Confecticut's course in the matter will probably make the task easier else-

If Philadelphia is to have any future in the baseball world, one John Montgomery Ward must take the captaincy of her nine. So "The Philadelphia Inquirer" argues. If Mr. Ward cannot be secured, what is the matter with turning the Philadelphia team into a croquet club or a pigsin-clover syndicate?

In Fall River the question of corporal punishment in the public schools is a question of uppermost interest, but there appears to be no considerable difference of opinion. Of a committee of nine which is considering the matter, four members favor the immediate and entire abolition of this method of enforcing discipline, and while the other five are not prepared to advocate so radical a measure, they admit that bodily punishment is only needed in rare cases, and that the time may soon come when teachers can get along without it. It is no longer generally believed that the red is an indispensable part of the equipment of a teacher. The progress of humanity in the direction of refinement and gentleness is, perhaps, nowhere more strikingly illustrated than in the softening of the methods of dealing with refractory pupils.

"The Albany Argus" urged the Assembly not to adopt the amendments to the Excise bill which were made by the Senate. "The Argus" pretends that it desires to see the Excise bill perfected. But it is the organ of a party which selieves that the only good Excise bill is a dead

The Northern Adirondack Railroad is being extended The Northern Adirondack Rainvan is being extended rough the forest to Tupper Lake, and, we assume, being laid across State lands, with the tacit magnit of the Legislature, which has not the public drift to pass a restraining statute covering the intruon.—(The Syracuse Standard.

The pending bill which provides for excluding railroads from State lands in the Adirondacks is so meritomous, and has behind it so emphatic a public sentiment, that there is no reason why it should not have been passed long ago by a unanimous vote. Every day's delay is a serious

possible that any legislator at Albany is blind to the importance of preserving them?

Mr. William Moloney has returned once more to Montreal, and proclaims himself delighted with that city as a place of residence. Boodle prosecutions in New-York and Weldon Extradition bills in Ottawa bring no alarm to the proud and senritive spirit of the ex-reading clerk. Montreal seems like home to him, he says, and he means to stay there. Evidently he feels that he is conferring distinction on Montreal by announcing this determination.

If summer is not really here, then yesterday and the day before were two of the best counterfeits ever issued.

An indictment of Southern political methods drawn by ex-Senator Chandler on evidence supplied from Southern sources was published in The Tribune on Monday. On the same day a scene of characteristic fraud and brutality was enacted at Lafayette, La., only a few miles from bloody Iberia." With curses and threats of murder, a company of negroes on their way to the polls, and the sheriff who was conducting them, were informed that they would not be allowed to vote for municipal officers. They did not care to be shot down, they had no means of defence, and so they dispersed. The election was postponed, the facts reported to the Governor, and at last accounts a number of the desperadoes had been arrested. The dispatches express a hope that justice will be done. We hope so too, but there is little in the history of such election outrages on which to base an expectation that the outcome of this latest exploit will differ in any essential particular from the farces which have followed its predecessors. The disgraceful occurrence may, however, serve a useful purpose in stopping the mouths of some who would have cried " bloody shirt' to Mr. Chandler's letter, and in fixing public attention more generally and more closely upon the subject which it discussed.

"A journey to Venus," if "The Chicago Mail" is not mistaken, " would take fifty years, if one travelled at the rate of sixty miles an hour." When "The Mail" next takes up its pencil and slate, perhaps it will tell us how long it would take the average district messenger to get to Venus during the baseball season.

Most readers will learn without poignant regret that eight ailantus trees in the grounds of the White House have been cut down, in spite of the fact that they have flourished there for over half a century, and are to be replaced with trees of choice varieties. It appears that they had been condemned by the Board of Health as unhealthful. This is more radical action than has been taken by the authorities elsewhere, but it is undeniably in the interest of a large number of With many points of excellence and beauty, the adantus has one fatal drawback-its fetid spring flowers.

At the recent election in Watervliet, one of the country towns of Albany, the Democratic inspectors returned 87 votes for Mr. Gove, one of the Republican candidates. Since then 169 persons have made an affidavit that they voted for Gove. So long as the men who perpetrated this outrage on the ballot-box remain outside of prison they are sadly out of place.

As the height of the shad season approaches, stale and ungrateful jests about the somewhat complicated and redundant anatomy of that noble fish are multiplying in an unseemly manner. It might be contended, not without reason, that no willing to be choled to death by a shad-bone; but without going so far as that, it is entirely truthful to say that no man is worthy of the shad who is not willing to take infinite pains to escape such a fate.

It is said that the materials used in building the huge but useless hotel at Rockaway are sufficient to construct no less than 1,500 comfortable frame houses, such as abound in many suburbs of this city. There is no doubt that the stuff will now be employed to much better advantage than if allowed to remain in the big pile on the sandy shore, where it has served as a carriesity, and nothing more, for the last eight or nine years.

PERSONAL.

The British Customs authorities collected full duty on the Australian silver cashet sent by the women of south Australia as a silver-wedding gift of Wales. The age of chivalry is past. Ex-Representative Crapo is much talked of as a

Republican candidate for Governor of Massachusetts. Dr. Arminius Vambery is a fascinating conversationalist, and when in civilized lands is much sought as a guest at dinners and receptions.

The runaway marriage of Bishop Hugh Miller Thempson's daughter has greatly agitated Protestant Episcopal society in Mississippi. Her hasband, Mr. Howe, is a wealthy young man of Kenosha, Ill., whom she met at a summer resort last year. The young people, just before boarding the express train in their flight, sent a nate to the lishop, telling him what they were about; but before it reached him they were many miles away.

Miss Olive Schreiner, author of "The Story of an African Farm," has arrived in England.

An unpublished letter written by Horace Greeley n November, 1869, to Mr. Richard Eason, of this city, gives some facts relating to his school life and his teachers "I did go to school," he wrote, "to Mr. John Vese-also to a Miss Parker- but not quite so long ago as 1812. It was the winter of 1818-'19, if ny memory serves-if not, it was the winter preceding. remember Mr. Vose very well; also his brother r. as I attended school but little in summer, Parker, as I attended school but little in summer, having to work on my father's farm most of the time. Still, I remember the Parker family very well, and especially the oldest daughter, whom I presume I went to school to when I was seven years old."

secretary Windom was able yesterday to resume his uttes at the Treasury Department, and to attend the abinet meeting in the afternoon.

Few birds of our time, says "Piccadilly," are more celebrated than the peacocks of Hughenden, so much loved by the late Lord Beaconsileld. But even peacocks are not immortal; and, one of them having recently died, the young squire of Hughenden has had its feathers combined into a hand scripin as a present for her Majesty, who is delighted with this souvenir of her favorite Minister.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe has just been visiting Chicago, Milwankee and St. Paul.

The Prince of Wales, says "The London Star," lives the life of a regular country gentleman at andringham, eating the huge breakfasts of the Norfolk farmer, going in extensively for home comforts, looking after his farms and stock, and taking a keen interest in sport. He is not a bad landlord, as land-lords go, but, as a bitter and terrifly satiric pamphled by a brilliant lady tenant of the Prince's lately in-formed the world, H. R. H. brooks no obstacles in his path when his rights as a land-despot are in question.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Cuthrie, Oklahoma, already claims to be the capital of the Territory. The father of the first boy born in the new town thinks of calling him George Washington Oklahoma. But the oldest inhabitant wants to have him called Primus Boomer. An interesting indication of the moral advancement of the town is the fact that water is cheaper than whiskey.

A Polish writer of stories recently received an envelope containing \$10,000 " from an admiring reader." If some of our fleshly school of female writers want to receive such substantial tokens of appreciation from admiring readers, they must put more Polish in their novels.—(Norristown Herald.

An old Kausas rustler named Benzine Bill thinks of going into Oklahoma as an evangelist. He is confident that he can knock the spots out of the worst

Mr. Spurgeon has vigorously attacked Mr. Clifford mother Eaptist minister, for attending a service in Moneure D. Conway's old church in London, which is now a meeting place for Comptists. And Mr. Clifford has made an equally vigorous reply. The Rev. Charles Berry, who declined the pastorate of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, has been attacked by Dr. Parker, who didn't decline an election to the same church, for recently appearing on the same platform with Mr iradiaugh. In his reply to the attack Mr. Berry remarked that Dr. Parker is a man who in the pulpit makes emphasis do duty as originality, a characterization which appears to hit the bullseye of cold injury to the forests of the Adirondacks. Is it I fact. Now let those eminent English pulpiteers hiss

and make up, if they don't want people to belie that they are right in their estimates of each other.

While the Mayor of New-York is cutting fown all poles and burying the wires, our virtuous "Réform" Board of Adiermen have voted to grant leave to a monstrous monopoly to further disfigure our streets by erecting more poles for the use of electric wires to propel cars. What is the matter with the conduit system, or even a cable system which has proved to be a success in other large cities!—(Boston Bulletin.

A caustic and billous Englishman who has been observing men and things in this country says that many of the clergymen who are in the habit of denouncing all Sunday amusements are themselves very amusing Apropos of this, P. T. Barnum once said that a certain

well-known clergyman could give even him points in advertising, and that he would have been a gigantie success in the show business. Ossian, the Bard, flourished in the Highlands of Scotland in the year 200, and he never had a poem rejected by a newspaper editor. This was something worth bragging about, although the fact that there

were no newspapers printed in Ossian's day may have had something to do with it.—(Norristown Herald. It is a pretty dull week in Mexico which hasn't at

east two holidays exclusive of Sunday. AN OKLAHOMA BOOMER'S PRAYER.

Near the camp fire's flickering light,
In my blanket bed I lie,
Gazing through the shades of night.
At the twinkling stars on high.
O'er me spirits in the air
Silent vigils seem to keep.
As I breathe my childhood's prayer:
"Now I lay me down to sleep."

Sadly sings the whippoorwill
In the boughs of yonder tree,
Laughingly the dancing rill
Swells the midnight melody
Fooman may be lurking near
In the canon dark and deepLow I breathe in Jesus' ear:
"I pray the Lord my soul to keep." 'Mid those stars one face I sec-One the Saviour called away-

Mother, who is inflancy
Taught my baby lips to pray.
Her sweet spirit hovers near.
In this lonely mountain brake—
Take me to her, Saviour dear,
"If I should die before I wake." Fainter grows the flickering light, As each ember slowly dies; Plaintively the birds of night Fill the air with saddening cries;

Over me they seem to cry,
"You may nevermore awake."
Low I lisp, "If I should die,
I pray the Lord my soul to take."

"Now I lay me down to sleep.
I pray the Lord my soul to keep;
If I should die before I wake,
I pray the Lord my soul to take."
—(Wichita Eagle.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale recently spoke at Harvard; and "The Crimson" reported him as saying that journalism is an unworthy field for any man's abiliries. Dr. Hale corrects this statement as follows: " As I said that I had been a journalist, and spoke in highest terms of the opportunities the profession, of course I did not say that it was 'an unworthy field for any man's abilities.' I did say very distinctly that I do not think it a good occupation for a young man just leaving college. For this there are many reasons. I think 'The Crimson' uses the word 'man' in the college sense, as confined to undergraduates, or to those who have been graduated a few days."

At a Park Drinking Fountain -" Have a drink,

Pheb!"

"No, you drink, Sadie."

"No, you drink."

"Uhugh, You drink."

"Drink?"

"Drink yourself."

"Uhugh, I'm not much thirsty, anyway."

"Well, I'm in no hurry. You drink, Sadie."

"Age before beauty. He! He! Drink Phee
an." Drink Phreb.

"No, you drink. I drank first as the cultidin."
"That doesn't make any difference. I got the cultifirst. You drink."
"No, you drink."
"You drink."
And so on for about five infinites, to the rapturous delight of the thirsty crowd waiting for the two young women from Geehaw to settle the question of precedence.—(Chicago Tribune. Professor Swing is puzzled by Wagner. He wants to know how long he will have to cultivate the spirit of the master before he will possess the power to

believe that a dragon, spitting out steam and flame,

is a part of the music. Engagement Announced.-" Clara," he whispered, ardently, "do you think you could bring yourself to marry me?" "No. George," she answered, with a sad little smile. "I couldn't very well bring my-self; I'm so thild. You might bring me though, George,"—(Harper's Bazar.

He entered a saloon on Monroe ave, with his ha on its ear and his roat on his arm, and flinging the garneut on a table, he should:
"Is the man here who said he could pulverize me

in two minutes "
"He is," replied an individual who was just wiping off his chin.

"And are you the man?"

"And you said it!"

And you won't take it back?"

"Well, let's have some more beer. The boys said you were an old man with one arm, and I didn't propose to take sass from any such person. Drink hearth my friend."—(Detroit Free Press.

THE PORK CROP IN PECULIAR PERIL. From The Washington Post,

from the wavenignon Post. It is sincerely to be hoped that Chicago's famous lake breeze will not set in until that Carter divorce case is out of the way. It would be in the nature of a national calamity if any of the bacilli that infest that case should be blown over into the pens at the hope ways.

A QUALIFYING SOCIAL REFORM.

From The Albany Express.

It fills us with a feeling of deep happiness to note, from a careful perusal of the exchanges, that the "quiet weiding" is coming more and more into vogue, and that the riotous, boisterous marriage is going more and more out of the vogue just mentioned. We have held all along that the practice of solemnizing a marriage with the aid of dynamite, a troupe of real Indians and a steam calliope was very reprehensible and not at all in accord with our ideas of what ought to be in good society. From The Albany Express.

WE SPARE OUR RURAL VISITORS' FEELINGS. From The New-Haven Palladium. Late news about the Centennial has been headed. In the Afferglow," "Now that it is Over," etc., but nowhere have we met the caption "Sobering Off."

IN NEW-ORLEANS, FOR INSTANCE From The Washington Press.

The white man's party in the South advise the adoption of a new plank by the next National Republican convention, to wit:

Resolved, That white men do the voting and hold the offices. That black men do the work without pay.

A GREAT JOURNALISTIC ACHIEVEMENT. From The New-York Graphic.

Whitelaw field sailed away to France on Saturday to represent this Government as United States Minister, with the best wishes of the journalistic profession, of which he is a distinguished leader. Mr. Reid's success has been phenomenal. A great newspaper has been likened to an ocean greybound with a screw propeller, which under proper guidance speeds from port to port in perfect security, but which may be forn to pieces and sunk by its propelling power if the machinery gets out of order. When Mr. Reid came into the editorial chair of The Tribune the screw propeller was out of order and had torn a big hole in its side. It was sinking. His business capacity, political sangelty and library ability lifted it superior to its stormy surroundings and brought it safely into a secure haven. Journalists recognize in his achievement the elements of greatness which ouch to make their possessor an able and popular United States Minister, and feel that the honor bestowed on him by President Harrison is an honor bestowed on the pro-Whitelaw Reid sailed away to France on Satur-

YOU CAN STOP IT, GOT ERNOR. From The Utica Herald.

From The Utica Herald,
Governor Hill was overheard to remark not long ago, in a reflective tone, "I don't want to go into history as New York's whiskey Governor." Only one person could put him into history with that title, and Governor Hill is that person. If he doesn't like the niche he has hewed out for hims-if he has no time to spare, but must wall it up at once, and work carnestly during the rest of his term to acquire a better distinction.

IS THIS HOW YOU ENCOURAGE REFORM!

From The Chicago News. The only regret we have in connection with this affair, is that, when Missouri went all the way to Australia for an election law, she didn't have the good taste to miss her way home.

NOT A HAPPY OMEN FOR LEON. From The Treaton Gazette.

Ex-Governor Abbeit "got left" at last week's Cen-tennial. The steamer on which he was to embark went puffing off without him, leaving the ex-Governor puffing about in the dismal maze of the Elizabethpore docks. Leon may discern in this a premonition of his fate in the coming Gubernatorial race.

DON'T YOU REMEMBER "COUSIN BEN" !

The Democratic papers which are howling loudest because General Harrison's brother has been made a marshal down in Tennessee are the papers which two or three short years ago were very mum or very much delighted when "Cousin Ben" got that rich plum, the Countilship at Sheffield ousulship at Sheffield.

THAT BALEFUL APPLE JUICE. from The Chicago Herald.

The Maryland Prohibitionists have declared in a State convention that eider is more harmful than whiskey or brandy. This is not the opinion of most drinkers, but perhaps the Maryland Prohibitionists can stand up under a load of whiskey and brandy much